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EXAMINER	
FOX, BRYAN J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2686	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/000,144	TEE, LAI KING	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Bryan J Fox	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *03 December 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-10,18,19,21-41 and 48-57* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *18,19 and 22-30* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1,2,4-10,21,31-35,37-39,41 and 48-57* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *36 and 40* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-5, 7, 31, 33-35, 38 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Feuerstein et al (US006141565A).

Regarding **claim 1**, Feuerstein et al discloses a system for optimizing network parameters (see figure 3) where selection of network parameter sets may be based on geographical information with respect to the particular mobiles, as may be determined through a position location system, such as through the use of multiple BTSs to triangulate the position of the mobile (see column 10, lines 43-56), which reads on the claimed "measuring at least one call characteristic of the wireless device". The network parameters can include handoff thresholds, drop timers and other parameters customized to reduce dropped calls and increase the voice quality for users (see column 10, lines 57-65). The drop timer reads on the claimed handoff timing parameter, so the above selection of network parameters based on location reads on the claimed "selecting an adapted value for the handoff timing parameter based on the call characteristic". The network parameters are adjusted at the mobile station (see column

8, lines 35-38), which reads on the claimed "setting the mobile wireless device handoff timing parameter to the adapted value". The network operation center, or particular cell site, utilizes the database to look-up optimum sets of parameters to be sent to the cells and mobiles, the selection o f which depend upon various different inputs or combination of inputs, which may be downloaded to the mobiles so that mobiles are dynamically changed depending upon various precalculated responses to different types of network parameters (see column 3, lines 37-54), which reads on the claimed, "selecting an adapted value includes querying a drop timer database; and replicating the drop timer database in the mobile wireless device."

Regarding **claim 2**, Feuerstein et al discloses that the network parameters may be selected based on geographic information with respect to the particular mobiles (see column 10, lines 43-56), which reads on the claimed "the call characteristic is selected form the group consisting of...location of the wireless device".

Regarding **claim 3**, Feuerstein et al discloses that network parameters may include handoff thresholds, drop timers and other parameters (see column 10, lines 57-65). Feuerstein et al further discloses the use of a database 203 to store various sets of network parameters. Each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist, and the control processor 202 determines a present or predicted state of the cellular network and selects a particular set of network parameters to provide optimized performance (see column 7, lines 56-64), which reads on the claimed "selecting an adapted value includes querying a drop timer database".

Regarding **claim 4**, Feuerstein et al discloses that in the database 203, each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist (see column 7, lines 56-64), which reads on the claimed "the drop timer database includes adapted values as a function of the call characteristic".

Regarding **claim 5**, Feuerstein et al discloses that in the database 203, each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist (see column 7, lines 56-64), which reads on the claimed "the drop timer database further includes an adjustment factor corresponding to each of the adapted values".

Regarding **claim 7**, Feuerstein et al discloses that the database may be initialized for expected conditions and updated as the network is modified (see column 11, lines 50-62), which reads on the claimed "updating the drop timer database".

Regarding **claim 31**, Feuerstein et al discloses a system for optimizing network parameters (see figure 3) where selection of network parameter sets may be based on geographical information with respect to the particular mobiles, as may be determined through a position location system, such as through the use of multiple BTSs to triangulate the position of the mobile (see column 10, lines 43-56). The network parameters can include handoff thresholds, drop timers and other parameters customized to reduce dropped calls and increase the voice quality for users (see column 10, lines 57-65). The drop timer reads on the claimed handoff timing parameter, so the above selection of network parameters based on location reads on the claimed

"initializing a drop timer database including current pilot drop timer values being a function of a database call category." The network parameters are adjusted at the mobile station (see column 8, lines 35-38). The network operation center, or particular cell site, utilizes the database to look-up optimum sets of parameters to be sent to the cells and mobiles, the selection of which depend upon various different inputs or combination of inputs, which may be downloaded to the mobiles so that mobiles are dynamically changed depending upon various precalculated responses to different types of network parameters (see column 3, lines 37-54), which reads on the claimed, "determining a call category of the wireless device; determining a revised pilot drop timer value corresponding to the wireless device call category; updating the drop timer database to reflect the revised pilot drop timer value; determining an identifier corresponding to the revised pilot drop timer value; and communication the identifier to the wireless device." A modeling tool may be used to provide a simulation of network conditions upon adjustment of various network parameters, optimization of network parameters and the associated database updates (see column 12, lines 12-39), which reads on the claimed, "receiving an adapted pilot drop timer value from a wireless device."

Regarding **claim 33**, Feuerstein et al discloses that network parameters may include handoff thresholds, drop timers and other parameters (see column 10, lines 57-65). Feuerstein et al further discloses the use of a database 203 to store various sets of network parameters. Each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to

exist, and the control processor 202 determines a present or predicted state of the cellular network and selects a particular set of network parameters to provide optimized performance (see column 7, lines 56-64), which reads on the claimed "querying a standard table to determine a standard pilot drop timer value being closest in value to the revised pilot drop timer value; and selecting the identifier corresponding to the standard pilot drop timer value."

Regarding claim 34, Feuerstein et al disclose the network operation center, or particular cell site, utilizes the database to look-up optimum sets of parameters to be sent to the cells and mobiles, the selection of which depend upon various different inputs or combination of inputs, which may be downloaded to the mobiles so that mobiles are dynamically changed depending upon various precalculated responses to different types of network parameters (see column 3, lines 37-54), which reads on the claimed, "determining at least one call characteristic; and querying the drop timer database to determine the call category corresponding to the call characteristic."

Regarding **claim 35**, Feuerstein et al disclose the network operation center, or particular cell site, utilizes the database to look-up optimum sets of parameters to be sent to the cells and mobiles, the selection of which depend upon various different inputs or combination of inputs, which may be downloaded to the mobiles so that mobiles are dynamically changed depending upon various precalculated responses to different types of network parameters (see column 3, lines 37-54), which reads on the claimed, "communicating the standard table to the wireless device."

Regarding **claim 38**, Feuerstein et al discloses that network parameters may include handoff thresholds, drop timers and other parameters (see column 10, lines 57-65). Feuerstein et al further discloses the use of a database 203 to store various sets of network parameters. Each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist, and the control processor 202 determines a present or predicted state of the cellular network and selects a particular set of network parameters to provide optimized performance (see column 7, lines 56-64), which reads on the claimed "querying a modifiable table to determine a standard pilot drop timer value being closest in value to the revised pilot drop timer value; and selecting the identifier corresponding to the modified pilot drop timer value."

Regarding **claim 39,** Feuerstein et al disclose the network operation center, or particular cell site, utilizes the database to look-up optimum sets of parameters to be sent to the cells and mobiles, the selection of which depend upon various different inputs or combination of inputs, which may be downloaded to the mobiles so that mobiles are dynamically changed depending upon various precalculated responses to different types of network parameters (see column 3, lines 37-54), which reads on the claimed, "communicating the modifiable table to the wireless device."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 6 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Feuerstein et al in view of what was well-known in the art (see MPEP 2144.03).

Regarding **claim 6**, Feuerstein et al discloses that network parameters adjusted at the mobile may include, for example, particular beams or signals to monitor and/or transmit upon, thresholds, and search windows (see column 8, lines 54-38). Thresholds are minimum and/or maximum values. Feuerstein et al fails to expressly disclose that the adapted value is a maximum and a minimum value.

The examiner takes official notice that maximum and minimum values were well known in the art.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Feuerstein et al so that the network parameter thresholds are minimum and maximum values in order to provide a guidance over the operating parameters for optimization.

Regarding **claim 32**, Feuerstein et al discloses that network parameters adjusted at the mobile may include, for example, particular beams or signals to monitor and/or

transmit upon, thresholds, and search windows (see column 8, lines 54-38). Thresholds are minimum and/or maximum values. Feuerstein et al fails to expressly disclose that the adapted value is a maximum and a minimum value.

The examiner takes official notice that maximum and minimum values were well known in the art.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Feuerstein et al so that the network parameter thresholds are minimum and maximum values in order to provide a guidance over the operating parameters for optimization.

Claims 8-10, 37 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Feuerstein et al in view of Corbett (US006438116B1).

Regarding **claim 8**, Feuerstein et al fails to expressly disclose that the adapted value for the call category is based upon a statistical function of a previous adapted value and a present adapted value.

In a similar field of endeavor, Corbett discloses a system where statistics may be collected throughout the day by the system controller during periods of variable traffic activity in order to obtain a profile representative of the distribution, and the data may be derived by using any number of well known statistical operations such as averaging (see column 4, lines 24-38) and the statistical data is used to estimate an adequate power margin (see column 4, lines 51-56).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Feuerstein et al with Corbett to include the above statistical averaging of data to estimate a parameter in order to dynamically tune a parameter to its optimum value as suggested by Corbett (see column 4, lines 51-56).

Regarding **claim 9**, Feuerstein et al fails to expressly disclose the use of a simple mean.

In a similar field of endeavor, Corbett discloses the use of statistical operations such as averaging (see Corbett Column 4, lines 24-38), which reads on the claimed "simple mean".

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Feuerstein et al with Corbett to include the above statistical averaging of data to estimate a parameter in order to dynamically tune a parameter to its optimum value as suggested by Corbett (see column 4, lines 51-56).

Regarding **claim 10**, Feuerstein et al fails to disclose the drop time rdatabase includes adapted values that represent statistical averages of a plurality of mobile wireless device as a function of call characteristics.

In a similar field of endeavor, Corbett discloses statistics may be collected throughout the day by the system controller during periods of variable traffic activity in order to obtain a profile representative of the distribution, and the data may be derived by using any number of well known statistical operations such as averaging (see column 4, lines 24-38), which reads on the claimed "statistical averages of a plurality of mobile wireless device as a function of call characteristics."

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Feuerstein et al with Corbett to include the above statistical averaging of data to estimate a parameter in order to dynamically tune a parameter to its optimum value as suggested by Corbett (see column 4, lines 51-56).

Regarding **claim 37**, Feuerstein et al fails to expressly disclose computing a statistical measure of a current pilot drop timer value in the drop timer database corresponding to the call category and the received adapted pilot drop timer, wherein the statistical measure is selected from the group consisting of a moving average, an exponential-weighted moving average, a simple means, a median, a minimum, a maximum, the latest feedback sample, and a mean of minimum and maximum for a predetermined number of samples.

In a similar field of endeavor, Corbett discloses a system where statistics may be collected throughout the day by the system controller during periods of variable traffic activity in order to obtain a profile representative of the distribution, and the data may be derived by using any number of well known statistical operations such as averaging (see column 4, lines 24-38) and the statistical data is used to estimate an adequate power margin (see column 4, lines 51-56).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Feuerstein et al with Corbett to include the above statistical averaging of data to estimate a parameter in order to dynamically tune a parameter to its optimum value as suggested by Corbett (see column 4, lines 51-56).

Regarding **claim 41**, Feuerstein et al fails to expressly disclose computing a statistical measure of a current pilot drop timer value in the drop timer database corresponding to the call category and the received adapted pilot drop timer, wherein the statistical measure is selected from the group consisting of a moving average, an exponential-weighted moving average, a simple means, a median, a minimum, a maximum, the latest feedback sample, and a mean of minimum and maximum for a predetermined number of samples.

In a similar field of endeavor, Corbett discloses a system where statistics may be collected throughout the day by the system controller during periods of variable traffic activity in order to obtain a profile representative of the distribution, and the data may be derived by using any number of well known statistical operations such as averaging (see column 4, lines 24-38) and the statistical data is used to estimate an adequate power margin (see column 4, lines 51-56).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Feuerstein et al with Corbett to include the above statistical averaging of data to estimate a parameter in order to dynamically tune a parameter to its optimum value as suggested by Corbett (see column 4, lines 51-56).

Claims 21, 48-51, 52 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Feuerstein et al in view of Corbett and further in view of Tiedmann, Jr. (US005926470A).

Regarding **claim 21**, Feuerstein et al discloses a system with a database 203 to store various sets of network parameters (see column 7, lines 56-64), and network parameters may include handoff thresholds, drop timers and other parameters (see column 10, lines 57-65). The network parameter database reads on the claimed "drop timer database". Network parameters optimized for expected conditions may be stored in database 203 upon deployment of the network (see column 11, lines 50-62), which reads on the claimed "initializing a drop timer database". The network parameters are determined from a database in the BSC (See figure 2) in communication with a BTS which communicates with the MS. Hence the communication parameters come from the BTS, which is a wireless device as it communicates wirelessly with the MS, which reads on the claimed "receiving an adapted pilot drop timer value from a wireless device". Feuerstein et al also discloses that the database stores various sets of network parameters, and each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist (see column 7, lines 56-65). The particular communication conditions read on the claimed "call category of the wireless device" and the set of network parameters read on the claimed revised value. The processor determines the network parameters selected for the particular communication conditions (see column 7, lines 56-65), which reads on the claimed step of determining a revised value corresponding to the wireless device call category. Feuerstein et al further discloses the updating of the database (see column 11, lines 50-62). Feuerstein et al fails to expressly disclose computing a statistical measure of a current pilot drop timer value in the drop timer database

corresponding to the call category and the received adapted pilot drop timer, wherein the statistical measure is selected from the group consisting of a moving average, an exponential-weighted moving average, a simple means, a median, a minimum, a maximum, the latest feedback sample, and a mean of minimum and maximum for a predetermined number of samples.

In a similar field of endeavor, Corbett discloses a system where statistics may be collected throughout the day by the system controller during periods of variable traffic activity in order to obtain a profile representative of the distribution, and the data may be derived by using any number of well known statistical operations such as averaging (see column 4, lines 24-38) and the statistical data is used to estimate an adequate power margin (see column 4, lines 51-56).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Feuerstein et al with Corbett to include the above statistical averaging of data to estimate a parameter in order to dynamically tune a parameter to its optimum value as suggested by Corbett (see column 4, lines 51-56). The combination of Feuerstein et al and Corbett suggests that drop timers may be network parameters (see Feuerstein et al column 10, lines 57-65), however, the combination of Feuerstein et al and Corbett fails to expressly disclose the pilot drop timer as one of the network parameters.

In a similar field of endeavor, Tiedmann, Jr. discloses a system where the pilot drop timer (T_TDROP) may be reprogrammed to a new value by a message sent from the base station (see column 16, lines 1-21).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Feuerstein et al and Corbett with Tiedmann, Jr. to include the pilot drop timer as one of the network parameters in order to optimize this parameter as well as other parameters.

Regarding **claim 48**, the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses the use of a database 203 to store various sets of network parameters. Each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist, and the control processor 202 determines a present or predicted state of the cellular network and selects a particular set of network parameters to provide optimized performance (see Feuerstein et al column 7, lines 56-64), which reads on the claimed "determining at least one call characteristic; and querying the drop timer database to determine the call category corresponding to the call characteristic".

Regarding **claim 49**, the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses a system where a database 203 stores various sets of network parameters. Each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist, and the control processor 202 determines a present or predicted state of the cellular network and selects a particular set of network parameters to provide optimized performance (see Feuerstein et al column 7, lines 56-64), and the network parameters can be a pilot drop timer as discussed above in the rejection of claim 18 above, which reads on the claimed "updating the mobile wireless device pilot drop timer value based

on the current pilot drop timer value in the drop timer database corresponding to the call category of the mobile wireless device".

Regarding **claim 50**, the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses that in the database 203, each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist (see Feuerstein et al column 7, lines 56-64), which reads on the claimed "the drop timer database further includes an adjustment factor corresponding to each of the adapted values".

Regarding **claim 51**, the combination of Feuerstein et al and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses that the database may be initialized for expected conditions and updated as the network is modified (see Feuerstein et al column 11, lines 50-62), which reads on the claimed "updating the drop timer database".

Regarding **claim 54**, the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses that the network parameters are determined from a database in the BSC (See Feuerstein et al figure 2) in communication with a BTS which communicates with the MS, and network parameters may be adjusted at the mobiles (see Feuerstein et al column 8, lines 34-38), which reads on the claimed "sending the revised pilot drop timer value to the wireless device".

Regarding **claim 55**, the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses that the select network parameters are optimized for the network conditions and their provision to only those network elements affected (see Feuerstein et al column 11, lines 38-43), so the parameters may be provided to more than one

network element, which reads on the claimed "sending the revised pilot drop timer value to other wireless devices in the wireless device call category".

Claims 52, 53, 56 and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. et al as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of what was well known in the art (see 2144.03).

Regarding **claim 52**, the combination of Feuerstein et al and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses that network parameters adjusted at the mobile may include, for example, particular beams or signals to monitor and/or transmit upon, thresholds, and search windows (see Feuerstein et al column 8, lines 54-38). Thresholds are minimum and/or maximum values. The combination of Feuerstein et al and Tiedmann, Jr. fails to expressly disclose that the adapted value is a maximum and a minimum value

The examiner takes official notice that maximum and minimum values were well known to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. so that the network parameter thresholds are minimum and maximum values in order to provide a guidance over the operating parameters for optimization.

Regarding **claim 53**, the combination of Feuerstein et al and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses a system where a database 203 stores various sets of network parameters. Each such set of network parameters is optimized so as to result in desired system

behavior when particular communication conditions are determined to exist, and the control processor 202 determines a present or predicted state of the cellular network and selects a particular set of network parameters to provide optimized performance (see Feuerstein et al column 7, lines 56-64), and the network parameters can be a pilot drop timer as discussed above in the rejection of claim 18 above, which reads on the claimed "updating the mobile wireless device pilot drop timer value based on the current pilot drop timer value in the drop timer database corresponding to the call category of the mobile wireless device".

Regarding **claim 56**, the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses that network parameters adjusted at the mobile may include, for example, particular beams or signals to monitor and/or transmit upon, thresholds, and search windows (see Feuerstein et al column 8, lines 54-38). Thresholds are minimum and/or maximum values and a minimum and a maximum value gives a range of values. The combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. fails to expressly disclose that the adapted value is a nominal value and a range value.

The examiner takes official notice that nominal and range values were well known to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. so that the network parameter thresholds are nominal and range values in order to provide a guidance over the operating parameters for optimization.

Regarding **claim 57**, the combination of Feuerstein et al and Tiedmann, Jr. discloses that network parameters adjusted at the mobile may include, for example, particular beams or signals to monitor and/or transmit upon, thresholds, and search windows (see Feuerstein et al column 8, lines 54-38). Thresholds are minimum and/or maximum values. The combination of Feuerstein et al, Corbett and Tiedmann, Jr. fails to expressly disclose that the adapted value is a maximum and a minimum value.

The examiner takes official notice that maximum and minimum values were well known to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Feuerstein et al and Tiedmann, Jr. so that the network parameter thresholds are minimum and maximum values in order to provide a guidance over the operating parameters for optimization.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 36 and 40 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claims 36 and 40, the prior art applied fails to teach, suggest or render obvious determining a revised pilot drop timer value includes computing a probability distribution of at least two pilot drop timer values generated by the wireless device

during a predetermined time period and corresponding to the wireless device call category.

Claims 18, 19, and 22-30 are allowed.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Regarding claim 18, the prior art applied fails to teach, suggest or render obvious a method of generating handoff timing parameters, comprising: initializing a drop timer database including current pilot drop timer values being a function of a database call category; receiving an adapted pilot drop timer value from a wireless device; determining a call category of the wireless device; determining a revised pilot drop timer value corresponding to the wireless device call category; and updating the drop timer database to reflect the revised pilot drop timer value, wherein *determining a revised pilot drop timer value includes computing a probability distribution of at least two pilot drop timer values generated by the wireless device during a predetermined time period and corresponding to the wireless device call category.*

Regarding claim 31, the prior art fails to teach, suggest or render obvious a method of generating handoff timing parameters, comprising: initializing a drop timer database including current pilot drop timer values being a function of a database call category; receiving an adapted pilot drop timer value from a wireless device; determining a call category of the wireless device; determining a *revised* pilot drop timer value corresponding to the wireless device call category; *updating the drop timer database to reflect the revised pilot drop timer value; determining an identifier*

corresponding to the revised pilot drop timer value; and communicating the identifier to the wireless device.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 4-10, 18, 19, 21-41 and 48-57 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bryan J Fox whose telephone number is (571) 272-7908. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Bryan Fox
May 31, 2005

CHARLES APPIAH
PRIMARY EXAMINER